

# Y.

## YAW

**Y**, At the beginning of words, is a consonant; at the end, and when it follows a consonant, is a vowel, and has the sound of *i*. It is used at the end of words, and whenever two *i*'s would come together; and in words derived from the Greek, to express the *v*. *Y* was much used by the Saxons, whence *y* is found for *i* in the old English writers.

**YACHT**, *n. f.* A small ship for carrying passengers.

**YARD**, *n. f.* [gærd, Saxon.]

1. Inclosed ground adjoining to a house.

One of the lions leaped down into a neighbour's yard, where, nothing regarding the crowing of the cocks, he eat them up.

Xanthus one day sent Æsop into the yard, and bade him look well about him.

His wanton kids with budding horns prepar'd, Fight harmless battles in his homely yard.

2. [gærd, Saxon.] A measure of three feet.

A peer, a counsellor, and a judge, are not to be measured by the common yard, but by the pole of special grace.

The arms, spread cross in a straight line, and measured from one end of the long finger on one hand, to that of the other; made a measure equal to the stature, and is named a fathom.

Half of that, viz. from the end of the long finger of either arm, so spread, to the middle of the breast is, with us, called a yard.

An aqueduct of a Gothick structure, that conveys water from mount St. Francis to Spoleto, from the foundation of the lowest arch to the top, is two hundred and thirty yards.

3. The supports of the sails.

A breeze from shore began to blow.

The sailors ship their oars, and cease to row.

Then hoist their yards a-trip, and all their sails

Let fall to court the wind.

**YARDWAND**, *n. f.* [yard and wand.] A measure of a yard.

All the revolutions in nature can give it nothing more than different degrees of dimensions.

What affinity has thinking with such attributes? no more than there is between a syllable and a yardwand.

**YARE**, *adj.* [gæppe, Saxon.] Ready; dextrous; eager.

*Yare, yare*, good liss, quick;—methinks I hear Antony call.

I do desire to learn, Sir; and I hope, if you have occasion to use me for your turn, you shall find me yare.

**YARELY**, *adv.* [from yare.] Dextrously; skillfully.

The filken tackles,

Swell with the touches of those flower-soft hands

That yarely frame the office.

**YARN**, *n. f.* [gærn, Saxon.] Spun wool; woollen thread.

You would be another Penelope; yet they say, all the yarn the spun in Ulysses's absence, did but fill Idæa full of moths.

The web of our life is of a mingled yarn, good and ill together; our virtues would be proud, if our faults whipt them not; and our crimes would despair, if they were not cherish'd by our virtues.

*Yarn* is a commodity very proper to this country, which of all others ought to be most encouraged.

It may be useful for the reeling of yarn.

The fates but only spin the coarser clue,

The finest of the wool is left for you.

Spare me but one small portion of the twine,

And let the fitters cut below your line:

The rest among the rubbish may they sweep,

Or add it to the yarn of some old miser's heap.

**TO YARR**, *v. n.* [from the found, *harr*, Lat.] To growl, or snarl like a dog.

**YARROW**, *n. f.* A plant which grows wild on the dry banks, and is used in medicine.

**YAWL**, *n. f.* A little vessel belonging to a ship, for convenience of passing to and from it.

## YEA

**TO YAWN**, *v. n.* [gæon, Saxon.]

1. To gape; to oscitate; to have the mouth opened involuntarily by fumes, as in sleepiness.

The fad-ey'd justice, with his furly hum,

Delivering o'er to executors pale

The lazy, yawning drone.

In yawning, the inner parchment of the ear is extended.

When a man yawneth, he cannot hear so well.

At length shook off himself, and ask'd the dame;

And asking yawn'd, for what intent she came?

To whom the yawning pilot fast asleep,

Me didst thou bid, to trust the treacherous deep?

2. To open wide.

The gaffes,

That bloodily did yawn upon his face.

'Tis now the very witching time of night,

When churchyards yawn.

Now will I dam up this thy yawning mouth,

For swallowing up the treasure of the realm.

He shall cast up the wealth by him devour'd,

Like vomit, from his yawning entrails pour'd.

Hell at last

Yawning receiv'd them whole, and on them clos'd.

The sword pierc'd his tender sides;

Down fell the beauteous youth; the yawning wound

Gush'd out a purple stream.

High she rear'd her arm, and with her sceptre struck

The yawning cliff: from its dispar'd height

Adown the mount the gushing torrent ran.

3. To express desire by yawning.

The chiefest thing at which lay-reformers yawn, is, that the clergy may, through conformity in condition, be poor as the spoliates were.

In which one circumstance, if they imagine to great perfection, they must think that church which hath such store of mendicant friars, a church in that respect most happy.

**YAWN**, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Oscitation.

There, Paridel, the mark'd trees, there

Stretch'd on the rack of a too easy chair;

And heard thy everlasting yawn confest

The pains and penalties of idleness.

2. Gape; hiatus.

Hence to the borders of the marsh they go,

That mingles with the baleful streams below;

And sometimes with a mighty yawn, 'tis said,

Opens a dismal passage to the dead,

Who, pale with fear, the rending earth survey,

And startle at the sudden flash of day.

**YAWNING**, *adj.* [from yawn.] Sleepy; slumbering.

Ere to black Hecat's summons

The shard-born beetle, with his drowsy hums,

Hath rung night's yawning peal, there shall be done

A deed of dreadful note.

**Y'CLAD**, *part. for clad.* Cloathed.

Her light did ravish, but her grace in speech,

Her words yelad with wisdom's majesty,

Make me from wond'ring fall to weeping joys.

**Y'CLEP'D**, [The participle passive of *clepe*, to call; *clepan*, Saxon; with the increasing particle *y*, which was used in the old English in the preterites and participles, from the Saxon *ge*.] Called; termed; named.

But come, thou goddess, fair and free,

In heav'n yclep'd Euphrosine,

And by men, heart-easing mirth.

**YDRA'D**, The old pret. of *to dread*.

**YE**, The nominative plural of *thou*.

*Ye* are they which justify yourselves.

**YEA**, *adv.* [ea, or gea, Saxon; ja, Danish, German, and Dutch.] Yes. A particle of affirmation.

I am weary; *yea*, my memory is tir'd.

A rascally, yea, forsooth, knave, to bear a gentleman in hand, and then stand upon security.

## YEA

From these Philippinæ are brought costly spices, *yea*, and gold too?

*Yea*, hath God said, ye shall not eat of every tree in the garden.

Let your conversation be *yea*, *yea*; nay, nay.

All the promises of God are *yea*, and amen; that is, are verified, which is the importance of *yea*, and confirmed, which is meant by amen, into an immutability.

They durst abide

Jehovah thund'ring out of Sion, thrond

Between the cherubim; *yea*, often plac'd

Within his sanctuary itself their thrones.

Why do disputes only *yea*, and t'other nay?

Whilst one says only *yea*, and t'other nay.

Notwithstanding this great proximity of man to himself;

*yea*, and notwithstanding the observations made in all ages, we still remain ignorant of many things concerning ourselves.

**TO YEAD**, or **YEDD**, *v. n.* [pret. *yede*.] [This word seems to have been corruptly formed from *geod*, the Saxon preterite of *gan*.] To go; to march.

Obsolete.

They wander at will, and stay at pleasure,

And to their folds *yede* at their own leisure.

Then bad the knight this lady *yede* aloof,

And to an hill herself withdraw aside,

From whence she might behold that battle's proof,

And cle be safe from danger far defry'd.

Yet for the yede therat half aghast,

And Kiddy the door sparred after her fall.

That same mighty man of God,

That blood red billows like a wall'd front,

On either side departed with his rod.

'Till that his army dry-foot through them red.

**TO YEAN**, *v. n.* [Saxon.] To bring young used of sheep.

The fildil shepherd peeld me certain wands;

He struck them up before the fullome ewes,

Who, then conceiving, did in *yeaning* time

Fole party-colour'd lambs.

So many days my ewes have been with young;

So many weeks, ere the poor fools will *yean*.

This I scarcely drag along,

Who *yeaning* on the rocks has leit her young.

Ewes *yean* the polled lamb with the least danger.

**YEANLING**, *n. f.* [from *yean*.] The young of sheep.

All the *yeanelings* which were streak'd and pied,

Should fall as Jacob's hire.

**YEAR**, *n. f.* [gæar, Saxon.]

If one by the word *year* mean twelve months of thirty days each, i. e. three hundred and sixty days; another intend a solar *year* of three hundred sixty-five days; and a third mean a lunar *year*, or twelve lunar months, i. e. three hundred fifty-four days, there will be a great variation and error in their account of things, unless they are well apprized of each other's meaning.

See the minutes, how they run:

How many makes the hour full compleat,

How many hours bring about the day,

How many days will finish up the year,

How many years a mortal man may live.

With the year

Seasons return, but not to me returns

Days, or the sweet approach of morn.

Oviparous creatures have eggs enough at first conceived in them, to serve them for many years laying, allowing such a proportion for every year, as will serve for one or two incubations.

He accepted a curacy of thirty pounds a year.

2. It is often used plurally, without a plural termination.

I fight not once in forty year.

3. In the plural age.

Some mumble-news,

That smiles his cheek in years, and knows the trick

To make my lady laugh when she's dispos'd,

Told our intents.

There died also Cecile, mother to king Edward IV. being of extreme years, and who had lived to see three princes of her body crowned, and four murdered.

He look'd in years, yet in his years were seen,

A youthful vigour, and autumnal green.

**YEANLING**, *adj.* [from *yean*.] Being a year old.

A yearling bullock to thy name shall smoke;

Unhand'd, unconscious of the galling yoke.

**YEARLY**, *adj.* [from *year*.] Annual; happening every year; lasting a year.

The yearly course that brings this day about,

Shall never see it but a holiday.

Why the changing oak should shed

The yearly honour of his stately head;

Whilst the distinguish'd yew is ever seen,

Unchang'd his branch, and permanent his green.

**YEARY**, *adv.* Annually; once a year.

He that outlives this day, and sees old age,

## YEL

Will yearly on the vigil feast his neighbours,

And say, tomorrow is Saint Crispian.

For numerous blessings yearly shower'd,

And property with plenty crown'd;

For freedom still maintain'd alive;

For these, and more, accept our pious praise.

**TO YEARN**, *v. n.* [gæarn, Saxon.] To feel great internal uneasiness. In *Spenser* it is sometimes *earn*.

He despis'd to tread in due degree,

But chaf'd, and foam'd, with courage fierce and stern,

And to be eas'd of that base burden still did *yearn*.

Make the libbard stern

Leave roaring, when in rage he for revenge did *yearn*.

Though peeping close into the thick;

Might see the moving of some quick;

But were it fairy, fiend, or snake,

My courage *earn'd* it to wake,

And manfully therat shot.

Falstaff, he is dead,

And we must *yeen* therefore.

Joseph made haste; for his bowels did *yeen* upon his brother; and he sought where to weep, and he enter'd into his chamber.

When the fair Leucothoe he spy'd,

To check his steeds, impatient Phoebus *yeen'd*,

Though all the world was in his course concern'd,

Yet for all the *yeaning* pain

Y' have suffer'd for their loves, in vain,

I fear they'll prove so nice and coy,

To have, and t'hold, and to enjoy.

Where our heart does but relent, his melts; where our eye pities, his bowels *yeen*.

At beholding the miseries of others, they find such *yeaning* in their bowels, and such sensible commotions raised in their breasts, as they can by no means satisfy.

Your mother's heart *yeans* towards you.

Unmov'd the mind of Ithacus remain'd;

But Anticles, unable to controul,

Spoke loud the language of his *yeaning* soul.

**TO YEARN**, *v. a.* To grieve; to vex.

She laments for it, that it would

*Yeen* your heart to see it.

**YEET**, *n. f.* [gæet, Saxon.]

1. The foam, spume, or flower of beer in fermentation; barm.

*Yeast* and outward means do fail,

And have no power to work on ale.

When drays bound high, they never cross behind,

Where bubbling *yeast* is blown by gusts of wind.

2. The spume on a troubled sea.

Now the ship boing the moon with her main-mast, and anon swallow'd with *yeast* and froth, as you'd thrust a cork into a hoghead.

**YE'ITY**, *adj.* [from *yelt*.] Frothy; spummy.

Though you untie the winds, and let them fight

Against the churches; though the *yesty* waves

Confound and swallow navigation up.

**YELK**, *n. f.* [from *gealepe*, *yellow*, Saxon.] The yellow part of the egg. It is commonly pronounced, and often written *yolk*.

The *yolk* of the egg conduceth little to the generation of the bird, but only to the nourishment of the fame: for if a chicken be opened, when it is new hatched, you shall find much of the *yolk* remaining.

That a chicken is formed out of the *yolk* of an egg, with some antient philosophers the people still opinion.

All the feather'd kind,